

# MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

VOL. XV—NO. 11

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

WHOLE NO. 735



**BUTCHERS INSURANCE GAIN**—Some 6000 AFL Butchers in N. Calif. recently got a large return on their investment in a health plan. It was in the form of a check for \$166,017, which is one year's "experience rating credit" given to nine local unions under the program. Shown above presenting a check is Robt. E. Burrill of California Physicians Service, which with West Coast Life Insurance Co. jointly provide the program, and Milton Maxwell, right, int'l. vice pres. of the Butchers. Local unions sharing in the credit are San Francisco 115, 508, and 203; Burlingame 516; Vallejo 532; Oakland 120; San Jose 506, Santa Rosa 364, and Eureka 445.

## Laborer Gets Unemployment Pay As Watsonville Office Reversed

Decision of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board in the case of Joe Ashidino, Watsonville member of Laborers Union 283, was announced last week, reversing both the decisions of the Watsonville office of the employment department and of Referee Frank Shoemaker.

Paul Burnett, secretary-business agent of Laborers Union 283, who had carried through the appeals in behalf of Ashidino, declared that the original decision by the Watsonville office was "ridiculous" and that the decision by the referee was "unfair."

"In all fairness, we do not like the attitude of the department in making scabs out of our union members," Burnett wrote the appeals board.

Ashidino had been laid off as construction laborer when the job was completed. He filed for unemployment insurance. The Watsonville office of California Department of Employment ignored his status as a construction laborer at union scale of \$1.70 an hour, and offered Ashidino work as janitor, on part time basis, at \$1 an hour.

The laborer refused, pointing out that he was holding himself available for laborer work. The Watsonville CDE office determined—"arbitrarily," according to Burnett

## Carpenters Urged To Return Quiz On Welfare Plan

All members of Salinas Carpenters Union 925 of Salinas have been mailed questionnaires for the purpose of gaining information to enable the coming health and welfare plan to be effective.

Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Local 925 urged all carpenters to return these questionnaires at once so that necessary information may be compiled prior to the effective date of the welfare plan, March 1, 1953.

Baldwin said the questionnaires should be back in the union's office by or before Nov. 11, for proper handling. Members are urged to remember that the welfare plan is a form of insurance. If no beneficiary is listed and necessary information is not obtained, the carpenter cannot be covered by the plan.

The local union is the most important part of "Labor."

## Projectionists Picket Theatre Near Hollister

Following discharge of the locally-popular projection machine operator by the Moonlight Drive-in Theater just outside of Hollister, Motion Picture Operators Union 611 placed pickets before the drive-in movie house last week, according to Ray Beck, business agent.

Involved in the lockout is Garnet ("Red") Shoemaker, popular member of the union and active civic leader in the Hollister area, Beck said.

Shoemaker was dismissed by Hans Severinson, operator of the movie house and also a local contractor who "doesn't like unions," Beck explained. The discharge followed the union's insistence in a wage increase and the employer's counter offer of a 20 per cent wage cut, Beck added.

Two pickets nightly were being used by the union to explain to the public that the drive-in theater is using a non-union operator. Beck said from 8 to 14 cars are being turned back each night and pointed out that the union has no way to check those families which are staying at home or going to the two union theaters in Hollister due to the picketing.

Beck said Severinson was a former carpenter, "who doesn't like unions." He said the union was trying to renew its contract when the dispute developed.

Officials of the State Department of Labor Conciliation Service are assisting in an effort to settle the dispute.

## CARP. COUNCIL MEETS NOV. 11

Although it is the night of the Armistice Day holiday, the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters will have its next meeting at Salinas Carpenters Union 925 Hall on Tuesday night, Nov. 11.

No change in the meeting, announced earlier for this holiday date, has been made, according to union officials.

## Brick Masons Are Picketed In Monterey

With brick mason tenders refusing to work in the Monterey area without a new contract and wage increase but with brick contractors trying to operate by having the brick layers do the mortar mixing and other work of the hodcarriers, pickets have been placed on various jobs in Monterey.

Officials of Laborers Union 690 of Monterey said the brick hodcarriers were aroused at the brick layers encroaching on the tenders' work instead of assisting the strike.

State Department of Labor conciliators had a meeting scheduled between union officials and contractors last Saturday in an effort to settle the contract.

## Warning —

**ONLY 41 DAYS**  
— Of Shopping Till Christmas

## Public Relations, Aid of Churches, Chief Labor Needs

(AFL Release)

Lakeland, Fla.—Labor has failed to educate many of its leaders on the value of public relations, the Rev. Louis Twomey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Loyola University, New Orleans, told student delegates from state federations and local labor bodies attending the five-day Southern AFL Labor School here.

Father Twomey said that labor leaders must realize the importance of giving the public a proper understanding of the objectives of the labor movement generally, and a proper understanding of labor's stand on issues, and in such developments as strikes. Labor leaders also should take a greater part in community activities.

Dr. Ludd Spivey, president of Florida Southern College at Lakeland, a member of the panel on which Father Twomey spoke, said that the clergy does not always give labor the support that might be expected. Edward H. Weyler, Carpenters, said this was all the more inexplicable since organized labor, in fighting for decent wages, elimination of slums, the end of child labor, and the improvement of health, is promoting Christian ideals.

Dr. Spivey wondered whether this lack of support and in some cases opposition might not be because labor leaders do not spend enough time discussing their objectives and problems with religious leaders.

The school was sponsored by the state federations of 14 southern states. New president is E. H. Williams, Shreveport, president of the Louisville State Federation of Labor. He succeeds Weyler, who resigned as secretary of the Kentucky State Federation recently to become international representative for the Carpenters.

W. L. Hines, Hattiesburg, president of the Mississippi Federation, and Stanton E. Smith, Chattanooga, president of the Tennessee Federation, were reelected vice president and secretary, respectively. William E. Allen, Tampa, secretary of the Florida Federation, and Paul C. Sparks, Houston, secretary of the Texas Federation, were elected to the board.

## FISH MARKET IS NOT LOST, SAY LEADERS

Reports that Monterey fish canners have "lost their markets" were denied vigorously by plant executives last week, union officials report.

T. C. Fry, Chamber of Commerce president, was quoted as favoring development of Monterey as a tourist and convention center, adding:

"Even if the bay were full of fish, the canneries couldn't sell them if they packed them."

Branding this statement as "fantastic," "without foundation," and "assassin," F. E. Raiter, of San Xavier Packing Co., and W. O. Lunde, of the Hovden Food Products Plant, declared:

"If we could get the fish—sardines, mackerel, anything—the Monterey processors could sell three or four million cases today right in the domestic market."

The industry spokesmen pointed out that the big runs of anchovies being caught and packed locally

## 740 IBEW Men Get Employment On PG&E Plant

A total of 740 individual electrical workers, all union men and coming from all parts of the country, found employment on the big Stone & Webster Corp. project of building a steam plant at Moss Landing for Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Electrical Workers Union 243 of Salinas, which has jurisdiction over the project, rapidly coming to a close, reports that there still are 120 electricians on the job.

Peak employment for any one day during the four years of the big project was 394 electricians, big project was 394 electrical workers, according to Bus. Mgr. Dial H. Miles of Local 243, who was assisted in compiling the statistics by Fred Williams, union steward on the project.

Miles pointed out that his figures are for electricians only, and other crafts had a comparable number of men at work during the life of the project.

The breakdown of employment of electrical workers in the four years shows:

Hired for the job, 740 men; laid off, 275 men; quit, 309; fired for cause, 33; died while on the project, 3.

Interestingly enough, the survey showed that 140 different IBEW locals in the nation, including Alaska, furnished one or more men for the job. Most of the men, however, were from nearby unions. Local union numbers and the total of men supplied for the project was listed in Miles' report as follows:

Local 243—67 men; Local 11—62; 477—51; 6—40; 595—33; 40—31; 100—30; 1072—29; 332—25; 609—24; 340—23; 617—22; 50—22; 428—17; 684—14; 440—14; 1245—12; 952—12; 526—11; 639—10; 18—10; 112—9; 180—8; 569—7; 77—7; 134—6; 591—6; 482—5; 447—5; 125—5; 48—4; 401—3; and 107 more from miscellaneous distant locals.

## Eide Going Again!

Thomas Eide, business agent of Monterey Carpenters Union 1323 and president of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters, will be in San Francisco against this Friday for another meeting in regard details of the northern state carpenter welfare plan. He has been attending such sessions regularly for several weeks.

found their way into export channels as fast as produced. Sardines and mackerel would sell before being canned, if the local boats could locate them, spokesmen added.

# Making Ends Meet Most Food Prices Hovering Near the Skyhigh Level

By BERT SEIDMAN

Honey is the featured item in grocery stores this week but everything is not sweet for the housewife.

Prices of almost all vegetables and many fruits are going up. Skyhigh egg prices have fallen only slightly and most meat prices remain high except for slight reductions for week-end specials.

Best buys among the vegetables are cabbage, cucumbers, cauliflower, peppers and spinach.

Grapes and honeydew melons are still being sold at fairly reasonable prices in some areas.

Fryers, roasters, stewing hens, pork butts, and fish are appearing most frequently on meat shopping specials.

**HONEY**

This being the season for honey, it's worthwhile to remember the many uses to which it can be put.

Honey is good on hot biscuits or hotcakes, or hot bread of any kind. It can be used as an ingredient in cookies, cakes, and candy. Try it also in ginger breads, brown bread, and steamed in puddings.

Use honey also for sweetening fruits and beverages. Children like it mixed in their milk, or you may want to put it on your breakfast grapefruit.

Honey also makes a good spread on sandwiches along with butter, nuts, cheese, or peanut butter. It can be used in cake icings or combined with dried fruits, nuts, or chocolate in cake fillings.

Of course, you can always serve honey on waffles or griddle cakes. If you do, keep it warm, because warm honey pours more readily and spreads better.

To store honey, keep it in a tightly sealed container in a dry place. If it isn't being kept too long you can put it in the refrigerator, but low temperatures may cause it to become cloudy or partially crystallized. If it does crystallize it may be liquified again by warming the container in moderately hot water.

**FOOD HINTS**

It is frequently economical to buy produce of less than top quality. Slightly decayed produce can usually be bought at a low price but you won't save money if the amount of waste offsets the reduction in price.

When buying sweet potatoes,

avoid a mixture of varieties. This is undesirable because of the difference in flavor and color of the flesh, and because of the lack of uniformity in cooking.

**HOUSEKEEPING TIP**

If you can't remove white water rings from waxed furniture with polish, try placing a clean, thick blotter over the rings and pressing with a warm (not hot) iron. Repeat this two or three times until the rings have been removed.

**\* \* \*****UNION LABEL**

You can't go wrong with a union label article. That's because you know it's a high quality product made by union workers under union working conditions.

## Highest Court Upholds Conviction of GOP Member of Congress

Washington (LPA) — The U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 13 rejected the appeal of Walter E. Brehm, Republican congressman from Ohio, of a fine and suspended jail sentence for taking money from a woman clerk in his office for campaign contributions.

At his trial two former women clerks testified they handed back about half of their salaries to Brehm. The jury convicted him of five violations of the corrupt practices act in connection with the kickbacks from one clerk. He was fined \$5,000 and given a suspended jail sentence.

Brehm, 60, had represented the 11th Ohio Congressional District for 10 years. He continued appearing in Congress after his conviction April 30, 1951, but decided not to seek re-election.

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# GROWERS ROB FARM SLAVES OF HUGE SUMS ON PAYCHECKS

(State Fed. Release)

The AFL Agricultural Workers Union this week charged that California farm operators are "harvesting" thousands of dollars a week from their employees through a system of illegal deductions from wages of carrot pickers, for wires called "twistems" used in tying bunches of carrots.

The union released photostatic copies of check stubs showing that deductions of \$2.60 to \$3.60 per week were made from wages of Mexican Nationals employed by E. C. Meyer of King City, Calif. One Mexican worker received a check for \$2.75 for a week's work in the carrot fields after all deductions.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the union, said that protests had been filed with the U. S. Department of Labor and the Mexican Embassy, since the deductions for the "twistems" are illegal under the terms of the International Agreement with Mexico under which the Mexicans are imported for farm work in the United States.

Mitchell said "every carrot grower in California charges his workers 70c to 90c per thousand for the twistem wires. Both American and Mexican farm workers are victimized. The twistems usually have the name and address of the grower printed on each wire. Through this system of deductions, the workers are made to pay the cost of their employer's advertising."

Mitchell also revealed that the State Labor Commissioner was holding a hearing in San Jose on Oct. 17 on the matter. The California Labor Code prohibits an employer from charging his employees for tools or materials used in the course of his employment.

The union representatives estimate that growers in the Salinas Valley, a center of carrot growing, "are harvesting \$7500" a week alone, by illegal deductions from worker's wages for the carrot tying wires they have to use.

The union official said that American farm workers are paid in cash and it's difficult to secure documentary evidence of the illegal deductions made from their wages, but the U. S. Department of Labor requires employers to provide each Mexican National with a statement of his earnings and the deductions made from his wages each pay period.

Mitchell continued by saying that since many of the Mexican Nationals have recently joined the AFL National Agricultural Workers Union, there is now sufficient evidence to prove that the workers are paying the advertising bill for their employers.

## Bevan Ordered to Stop Attacks on Leadership Of British Laborites

London (LPA). — Aneurin Bevan, under bitter attack by British trade unions for his leadership of leftwing forces in the Labor Party, was slapped down by an overwhelming majority of the party's leaders Oct. 23.

The resolution adopted by Labor members of the House of Commons, 185 to 51, called for "immediate abandonment of all group organizations within the party other than those officially recognized" and ordered all party members "to refrain from making attacks on one another in the House or in the press or on a platform."

Bevan and his top followers were expected to pay at least lip service to the leadership's orders. They have been holding private weekly policy meetings, publishing their own weekly paper, leading pro-Bevan discussion groups throughout the country and constantly criticizing Clement Attlee's leadership of the party.

**MIGHTY BITS OF STEEL**

More than 38,000 steel bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets of high tensile strength are used in holding together the framing members of a diesel freight locomotive.

## Lead Mine Must Restore 2 Fired For Grievances

Kellogg, Idaho (LPA) — Sunset Minerals, Inc., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate with back pay two workers fired in June 1951 for complaining about dangerous conditions in the firm's lead mine.

The grievances were submitted May 30, 1951, through the financial secretary of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local 18. The NLRB and its trial examiner noted that the complaints had to do with "particularly hazardous conditions in the mine, created by undue exposure of the employees to explosives," also certain insanitary conditions, and that the company had ignored the complaints except to clean up the lavatories.

On June 4, 20 workers stayed out in protest, 13 of them reporting their absences, although it was shown the company knew of the action in advance. On their return to work the following day, five of the seven who had given no excuse were fired. Two of the five, Shop Steward Newberry Carroll and Ronald Utz, who wrote the grievance list, found their pay checks already made out.

Again the workers struck, after which three of the five were reinstated, but Carroll and Utz still were out. The company's only excuse was that they were guilty of "unexplained absence," a rule it had rarely enforced before.

Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett held March 3, 1952 that the excuse was worthless, and recommended reinstatement. The company appealed, and on Oct. 13 the full NLRB — all five members instead of the usual three — unanimously upheld the trial examiner.

## WSB Labor Members Refute Majority On Miners' Wages

Washington (LPA). — The labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board, dissenting vigorously from the decision to lop 40 cents a day off the miners' settlement, accused the industry and "public" members of the board Oct. 22 of "reckless distortion of the facts," malodorous self-praise and a "gratuitous insult" to themselves.

Pointing out that a wage increase of 13.74 cents an hour could have been approved under present board rules in lieu of paid holidays, better vacations and improved shift differentials (which the miners didn't get), whereas all that was sought was 10.75 cents, the labor men said, "It is unfortunate that the merits of this case have been clouded by pious homilies on democracy and equality . . . To imply . . . that . . . the representatives of labor . . . sought to destroy the stabilization program is a gratuitous insult to them. The industry members of the board have lauded the majority — of which they are a part — as men of courage and integrity. By implication, the labor members, who opposed their position, are without courage and integrity. It has long been a by-word that self-praise is malodorous."

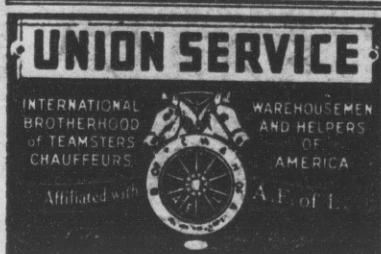
Basing their case on precedents already approved by the board, the labor men said the six holidays given up by the miners were worth 7.24 cents an hour, their vacation sacrifices worth 5 cents and their substandard shift differentials 1 1/2 cents. The miners had sought all three, but the industry had refused.

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# SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo



## Local 890

General Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union

274 E. Alisal St., Salinas

### CAB COMPANY SIGNS CONTRACT

The Midway Cab Company, 287 Alvarado St., Monterey, now is under a new owner and is under a contract with General Teamsters Union 890. New owner is Mr. Howard Painter. We want all our members to know that Midway taxicabs are 100 per cent union and merit the patronage of all union members.

We are sorry to report that two of our members have been killed accidentally. Bro. Holman A. An-

derson and Bro. Fernando Sanchez are those reported killed. Our deepest sympathy goes to their families.

Your secretary-treasurer was due back on the job this week after a week of good fishing (we hope!) and Office Secretary Millie Attnip also is due back after her week of vacation.

### Business Raking In Profits at Faster Rate Than in 1940

Washington (LPA).—Manufacturing industries raked in profits at a much faster rate in 1951 than in 1940, according to a study just released by the Federal Trade Commission. The figures showed that despite the steep hike in taxes between 1950 and 1951, of the 83 biggest firms in 23 industries, 55 did better in 1951 than in 1940. The figures belied the anguished Big Business cry that the New and Fair deals have "ruined" them, and stifled "incentive."



"It's another one of your patients, Doctor. He says the bill you sent him has made him sick again."

### Rails, Trucks Get \$3½ Billion in Tax Write-Offs

Washington (LPA).—First place among industries granted huge amounts of government aid by speeding up of depreciation allowances for the purpose of slashing income tax payments has been taken over by the transportation and storage industry.

An accounting of certificates of necessity handed out by the Defense Production Administration showed railroads, trucking firms and warehouse operators getting quick tax writeoffs on \$3,777,323,000 of new or expanded facilities from the program's start late in 1950 to Sept. 5 of this year.

Iron and steel firms were only slightly behind in the tabulation released Oct. 27, with grants covering \$3,771,131,000 of plants. The electric light and power corporations, leading classification up to June 30, were in third place with \$3,596,760,000, followed by chemical industry firms, \$2,808,576,000. Fifth place was held by petroleum at \$1,585,655,000, with the five classifications accounting for a little more than two-thirds of the dollar value of DPA favors up to Sept. 5.

DPA also reported that, during August and September, fast write-off approvals fell below the \$100 million a week rate for the first time. The peak was reached in February, March and April with a weekly rate of \$540 million. A big drop in applications for certificates also was recorded, totaling only \$58 million in the week ending Sept. 5. Top figure during February and March, 1951, was \$1 billion a week.

Certificates which granted corporations the right to charge off heavy proportions of their investments out of their taxes during five years, instead of the 20 to 25 ordinarily permitted for amortization, reached a value of \$22,982,285,000 Oct. 15.

### 2 Unionists Honored For 80 Years Given To Labor Movement

San Diego (LPA).—Louis Ecker became a union member in 1903; Tom Goodbody, in 1921. Both longtime officers of Butchers Local 229 (AFL), they got gold wristwatches from the executive board at a special meeting. Max J. Osso, the local's business manager, made the presentation.

Ecker has been on the board 23 years, and the meetings he has missed "you could count on the fingers of one hand," said Osso. Goodbody has been on the board 15 years, with a similar attendance record. Goodbody has been president of the local since 1937, re-elected annually without opposition.

#### ANCIENT PERFUMES

During the days of Madame de Pompadour, perfumes were in great favor. In fact they formed an important part of the lady's household expenses, reported to have been \$100,000 in a single year.

## —GOOD—

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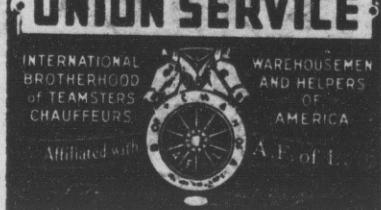
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We are sorry to report that two of our members have been killed accidentally. Bro. Holman A. An-

derson and Bro. Fernando Sanchez are those reported killed. Our deepest sympathy goes to their families.

Your secretary-treasurer was due back on the job this week after a week of good fishing (we hope!) and Office Secretary Millie Attnip also is due back after her week of vacation.

### Business Raking In Profits at Faster Rate Than in 1940

Washington (LPA).—Manufacturing industries raked in profits at a much faster rate in 1951 than in 1940, according to a study just released by the Federal Trade Commission. The figures showed that despite the steep hike in taxes between 1950 and 1951, of the 83 biggest firms in 23 industries, 55 did better in 1951 than in 1940. The figures belied the anguished Big Business cry that the New and Fair deals have "ruined" them, and stifled "incentive."



"It's another one of your patients, Doctor. He says the bill you sent him has made him sick again."

### Rails, Trucks Get \$3½ Billion in Tax Write-Offs

Washington (LPA)—First place among industries granted huge amounts of government aid by speeding up of depreciation allowances for the purpose of slashing income tax payments has been taken over by the transportation and storage industry.

An accounting of certificates of necessity handed out by the Defense Production Administration showed railroads, trucking firms and warehouse operators getting quick tax writeoffs on \$3,777,323,000 of new or expanded facilities from the program's start late in 1950 to Sept. 5 of this year.

Iron and steel firms were only slightly behind in the tabulation released Oct. 27, with grants covering \$3,771,131,000 of plants. The electric light and power corporations, leading classification up to June 30, were in third place with \$3,596,760,000, followed by chemical industry firms, \$2,808,576,000. Fifth place was held by petroleum at \$1,585,655,000, with the five classifications accounting for a little more than two-thirds of the dollar value of DPA favors up to Sept. 5.

DPA also reported that, during August and September, fast write-off approvals fell below the \$100 million a week rate for the first time. The peak was reached in February, March and April with a weekly rate of \$540 million. A big drop in applications for certificates also was recorded, totaling only \$58 million in the week ending Sept. 5. Top figure during February and March, 1951, was \$1 billion a week.

Certificates which granted corporations the right to charge off heavy proportions of their investments out of their taxes during five years,

## MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

A California Labor Press Publication

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## Expanding Capitalism

The election campaign, with all its phony promises, shed new light on just how much the working, taxpaying, consuming public in this country is being taken for a ride by Big Biz, through a clever, persistent, vicious form of expanding Capitalism.

The last war taught the Big Boys how much dirt they could get away with on the American Public, and now they are applying the lessons, slowly, cautiously, but surely, in the general belief that the American public is after all pretty dumb about its rights and its collective strength.

We could have a shorter work week and even more good things in life. But as it is we are now making these possible only for the employers or "the haves"—and they have got luxuries and leisure on a scale never before attained in human history.

True the workers have many good things, but they get them only with a lot of hard, unhealthy over-work. They could and should have a much bigger share in national prosperity, and leisure to enjoy more than just "work."

The federal and state governments reflect the views of Big Business. They are in many ways even worse, because they are taking things from us that really belong to us as voters, whereas, Big Biz is only robbing us of dollars and material things. The politicians promise much in the campaigns. After election they fork over shamefully little.

We are getting from government about one-tenth of what we need and should have in social security, jobless insurance, housing, health care, etc. Even the Democratic Party, which has given the workers more than anybody ever did, is guilty of this form of Creeping Capitalism—giving us a pound of fish and running a full page ad about it, and taking away 20 pounds of rations and maybe burying the notice back among the want-ads where nobody will read it.

The Creep goes steadily on in and out of government, taking an ever bigger share of goods and security for the "haves" and tying up the "have nots" in "labor laws," slums, inadequate health care, long hours of work—to keep them sick, tired, confused—unable to see the light or to claim their share of our country's mutual gains.

This great game of living off the workers is a very unhealthy situation, bound to have an unpleasant ending. It would be far better if the workers took a couple days off and let the lawyers, salesmen, all that crew of sleazy middle-men and feather merchants get in and do a couple days of real work, for their own mental health and our mutual respect.

## It Was a Good Scrap

Even though the campaign hit new lows in dirt and anger, it was still a good fight. Any good argument is healthy for us as a nation.

The only bad feature is that there isn't more public forums and that we haven't more than just the two much alike parties to do the arguing. We just wish there were one or two more parties in this country, to inject a little healthy competition in public affairs.

Out of the campaign we have learned valuable lessons. The biggest one is that we should have more public debate, especially now that we have the valuable medium of T-V. Why the candidates did not take part in a day-long debate on T-V this year is hard to understand. It should have taken place. We should start now building a demand for such a debate in future campaigns. These guys are very able to scream in public, alone or in the Congress—why can't they do it in debate? This would give the public a very good opportunity to make a decision.

Labor took a big part in the campaign, and it must take advantage of the lessons it learned. It must keep in shape for future battles, whether organizing, publicity, or voting battles. It should use the know-how learned in this campaign for future public relations, public information, and organizational campaigns.

Labor gets less of a break in the daily press than did Truman or the Democratic Party. There is a nation-wide conspiracy of silence about labor in the daily press. We must, therefore, build up our own organized outlets, through the labor press, through T-V, and other media. Big Biz has succeeded in giving labor an Inferiority Complex about itself and its true strength. This we have got to get rid of, and we can do it by good, strong union organization and participation.



Washington, D. C.

## • Amputees Demand Apology ...

Telegrams have been coming in to me from crippled and blinded veterans who are demanding an apology from Senators Hickenlooper, Milliken and Ferguson for their remarks using crippled veterans as political fodder. Thus far the GOP Echo Squad has ignored the veterans and has not apologized to them. Says one blind and legless vet from California: "My sacrifices were not made for the benefit of any political party. Please advise Senators Ferguson, Milliken and Hickenlooper that I resent their slurring reference to handicapped cases like myself . . . I suggest they spend more time on the job and less time sneering at veterans."

## • A.M.A. Means C.O.D.

Hospitals should not demand a down payment before admitting patients, wrote Dr. Thomas Wesson in an open letter to the Evansville, Ind., Courier. He reminded the three Evansville hospitals that too many patients were saying the hospitals are expanding by charging \$5.00 for 50 cents worth of penicillin . . . aspirin tablets which cost one-tenth of a cent are being charged as medication for 20 or 40 cents each. Bring your bookkeeping out in the open, he advised.

## • Sure Thing ...

Stalin looked on while Malenkov delivered the long address to the Soviet Union Congress meeting. It is rumored that while the Communists were meeting . . . someone slipped into the Kremlin and stole the election returns for next year.

## JOKES, Etc.

Do your bit my supporting your labor paper.

ling. I'm engaged to Frank."

Felicia: "I'm not surprised, dear. When I turned him down last week he said he didn't care what became of him."

"Did Father seem pleased when you told him of the \$2,000 you have saved?" asked the newly engaged girl of her fiance.

"Very!" was the reply. "He borrowed it."

Billy returned from school one afternoon and his mother surprised him with a big dish of ice cream.

"Oh, Mommy," he exclaimed, "I wish you had told me this morning we were going to have ice cream."

"Why, what difference would it have made?" asked the mother.

"Oh, lots," replied Billy. "I'd have been able to expect it all day."

One woman's verdict: "Yes, we are beautiful and dumb—beautiful so the men will love us, and dumb so we will love the men."

Junior: "Daddy, how did you come to marry mama?"

Father: "I didn't 'come to marry mama.' I came to collect the gas bill."

Girls at college  
Are of two strata:  
Those with dates,  
And those with data.

When the guys heard that Joe, before he died, made his wife promise not to marry again, they said: "Just like Joe. Always looking out for the other fellow."

Winter Warning:  
Watch Gas Heater!

With the coming of the winter season, the California State Dept. of Industrial Relations has issued a warning to all state residents regarding use of unvented gas heaters.

Also, a necessary precaution before placing heating equipment in use is to have it checked and adjusted.

A few other simple rules should be observed. Before retiring, turn off the heater. Leave windows open to admit a sufficient amount of air. Do not use the oven for room heating.

Each winter many people die unnecessarily from carbon monoxide poisoning or burns received from open-flame unvented heaters. Such equipment also creates a heavy humid condition within a room.

These factors contributed heavily to the consideration given by the State Legislature in adopting amendments to the State Housing Act in 1951, prohibiting use of unvented non-approved gas appliances.

Hear Frank Edwards nightly.



Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone Cypress 2-2480.

\* \* \*

Providing for one's family in event of death is an aim of most people. Retirement at age 65 is the hope of many workers. Most people who are gainfully employed in commerce and industry, some farm and domestic workers, and self-employed persons in unincorporated businesses and trades are fulfilling these objectives through old-age and survivors insurance under the Social Security Act.

Much has been written during the last 15 years regarding social security benefits at age 65. Conversely, little has been printed regarding survivors' payments when the breadwinner dies. Monthly payments to survivors are an important part of the protection afforded families under this federal insurance program.

To illustrate its importance: In December 1951, over a million young widows and children were receiving survivors' monthly payments under the program. During 1951, \$360,000,000 in monthly benefits were paid these survivors. Over \$60,000,000 was paid in lump sum death payments to spouses of deceased workers or to other persons who paid the burial expenses of these workers.

At the present time, three out of four of the mothers and children in the nation have protection under old-age and survivors insurance. This protection will assure these families a basic economic security should the breadwinner die. Survivors' insurance benefits help the community through the strengthening of home ties by providing monthly payments for the family; they help the mother to remain in the home to care for the children, and they enable the children to stay in school. The economic burden of the community is reduced by this insurance, which provides a monthly income to surviving widows and children at a time when their normal income has ceased.

Providing for one's family in event of death is now a reality under federal old-age and survivors' insurance.

Additional information on these and other points involving your social security may be obtained at the Social Security Administration field office located at the above address.

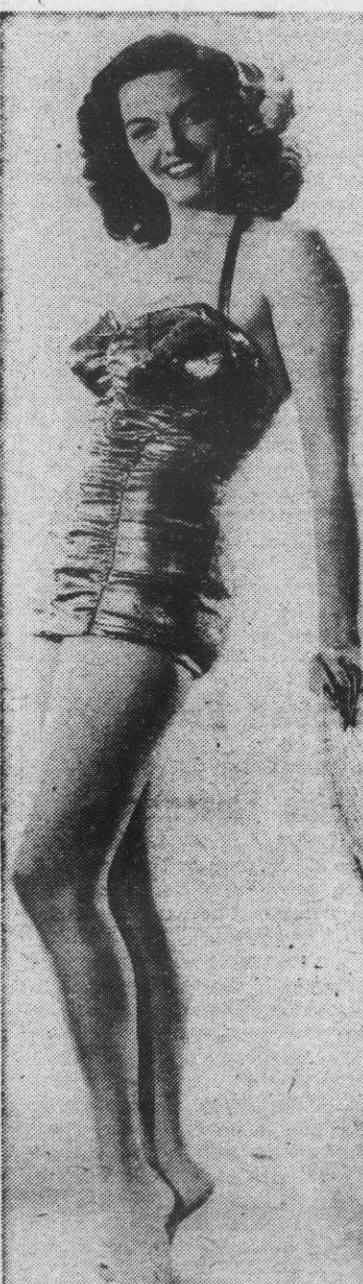
SELL DRINKS  
AT HOME!

If you cannot refrain from leaving half of your pay check in taverns, why not start a saloon in your own home. If you are the only customer, you will not have a buy a license. Give your wife \$55 to buy a case of whisky. There are roughly 240 snorts in a case. Buy all of your drinks from your wife at 60 cents a snort and in 12 days, when the case is gone, your wife will have \$89 to put in the bank, and you will have \$55 to start up in business again. If you live 10 years and continue to buy all your booze from your wife, your widow will have \$27,085.47 on deposit—enough to bury you respectfully, bring up your children, pay off the mortgage on the house, marry a decent man and forget she ever knew you.

Carpenters' Journal.

## GONDOLAS MOURN

In Venice, gondolas were originally painted in bright and vibrant colors. In reverence to the memory of a noted personage, all gondolas were painted black at the time of his death.



SHE'S A BELLE—Jane Russell is shown here as she appears in "Montana Belle," but she could be the Belle of any of the other 47 states, and the various territories, too.—(LPA)

# MANAGEMENT LEADS IN INFLATION MARCH

By LANE KIRKLAND

Who is inflationary? To hear the NAM and other management organizations tell it, workers are more inflationary than anybody. A steady barrage of propaganda has issued from these quarters, pushing the line that labor's wage de-

mands are the main source of inflation, that they "force" management to raise prices (unwillingly, of course), and that prices would just naturally stabilize themselves if only wages were held down more tightly.

When, on the other hand, they talk about managerial compensation—well, you get a flow of "poor-mouth" that would put Nixon ("the rich man's poor man") to shame. Or you will get a discourse on the urgent necessity of maintaining managerial "incentives."

#### EXAMINE THE FACTS

Before you start feeling too sorry for the boss, however, it wouldn't hurt to examine a few facts. A recent Federal Reserve Board study of consumer finances contains some interesting figures showing how management has been making out financially since the Korean War—over the period during which workers have been held down to bare cost-of-living increases by the WSB.

They show that the boss is doing all right. In fact, he never had it so good.

The study contains a breakdown, by occupational groups, of all "spending units" (roughly equivalent to families) in the country, showing the average 1950 and 1951 incomes for each group. It shows that the average person in the "managerial" group made \$8,960 in 1951, as compared with \$6,580 in 1950—a gain of \$2,380 in annual income, or about 36 per cent over the 1950 base.

#### GREATEST INCREASE

This is by far the greatest increase realized by any of the occupational groups listed in the study. By way of comparison, the average income of skilled and semi-skilled workers increased from \$3,530 in 1950 to \$3,970 in 1951, a gain of \$440 in annual income, or about 12 per cent—just about enough to offset the rise in the cost of living.

Wholesale prices in the week ended Oct. 21 dropped a tenth of 1 per cent, BLS reported. Processed foods went down, farm products went up. The new index was 110.6.

While consumers thus were still getting it in the neck, a large portion of industry was doing quite well. The International Business Machine Corporation and subsidiaries earned \$6.98 a share for the first nine months of 1952 compared to \$6.58 a year ago.

Allis-Chalmers earned \$5.99 a share against \$5.85 in 1951; Republic Aviation, \$4.17 against \$2.13; Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton \$1.04 against 54 cents; Bausch & Lomb \$1.98 against \$1.52; Best Foods, 73 cents against 66 cents; Ekco Products, \$2.37 against \$2.30; Lorillard (September quarter) 57 cents against 45; Norwich Pharmacal, \$1.06 against \$1.01; Parke, Davis, \$2.83 against \$2.72.

General Foods made 28 per cent more in net profits (after all taxes) in the six months ended in September, than in the same period in 1951. DuPont did better too.

And the Federal Trade Commission reported that manufacturing industries, despite the steep hike in taxes between 1950 and 1951, raked in profits at a greater rate in 1951 than in 1940. (The AP and UP and the dailies, in their accounts of the FTC study, played up the fact that 1951 profits were below 1950—something everyone knows. They played down the significant fact that the big companies were getting a bigger return on their money in 1951 than in 1940.)

## Church Observes Organized Labor Day

Memphis (LPA).—Organized Labor Day was observed at the First Assembly of God Church here Oct. 26 during the Sunday school hour. Leaders and members of locals throughout the city attended. In charge of arrangements were two members who long have been staunch boosters for organized labor. The church seeks first place in a national Sunday school contest; last year it finished fourth.

## Cost of Living Lower by 0.2%

Washington (LPA).—The cost of living dropped between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 24. The consumer price index at 190.8 was 0.2 below the Aug. 15 figure, which was an all-time high. The drop was the first since February.

The drop was due to a decline of 1 per cent in food prices. All other items increased, including rent, apparel, housefurnishings, fuel, electricity, and refrigeration. (The next index will reflect the sharp increase in rents which came after Sept. 30, when many areas were decontrolled, under the phony law pushed through the 82nd Congress by the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition.)

BLS reported sweet potato prices dropped 35 per cent, cabbage 30 per cent, tomatoes 25 per cent; fresh fruits and vegetables 9.2 per cent. Meats, poultry and fish declined fractionally, mostly because of a 2.4 per cent drop in pork prices. (The Office of Price Stabilization on Oct. 23 permitted pork retailers to readjust their ceilings, the result being slightly higher prices for the more expensive cuts of pork.)

The slight drop in the Sept. 15 index was enough to affect the total change in July-August-September, so that slightly more than 100,000 aircraft, electrical, and other workers will get a penny increase. Under their contracts they get a penny for every one-point rise in the index, computed quarterly.

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#### SAFE NIGHT SPEED

Under the best conditions—clear weather, dry road, no turns, good tires, good brakes, good lights, and an alert, wide-awake driver—the top limit of safe speed for night driving is 45 miles an hour, authorities warn. Fog, rain, snow, a wet road, curves, downgrades, poor lights or brakes and, most of all, a weary driver with slow reaction time all operate to reduce safe night driving speeds.



GETS MSA POST—James S. Killen, 44, vice president of the AFL Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, has been appointed chief of the Mutual Security Agency's special mission to Yugoslavia. The post carries the diplomatic rank of minister and Killen is only the third man in U. S. history to be so honored. He has held other key diplomatic posts in the past few years.—(LPA)

## September Had Another Record In Non-Farm Jobs

Washington (LPA).—Non-farm employment in September was at an all-time peak for that month—47,600,000—the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

Some 520,000 workers were hired during the month, bringing the total to 600,000 more than the figure for September 1951.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 300,000 to a total of 16,300,000, highest since the end of World War II. There were seasonal gains in food products, textiles, apparel, jewelry, and other consumer goods industries, also in most metal-working industries, including automobiles. In a year, factory employment increased by 250,000, mostly in military goods. Also up were jobs in state and local governments.

Retail trade had its usual September expansion—130,000 this time, bringing the total to 7,300,000, a record for September.

Employment was down in contract construction as the seasonal peak passed, but at 2,700,000 it was equal to that of the same time last year. Jobs were down also in financial institutions, also seasonal, but still set a record at 2,000,000.

## Tennessee Mill Must Reinstate 40 With Back Pay

Spring City, Tenn. (LPA).—The air-conditioning machinery had broken down and employees of the Southern Silk Mills were having to work in temperatures of 90 to 97 degrees. When they could bear it no longer they walked out for short periods to cool off. Next day their spokesman was told that if the workers couldn't bear it they could get out.

The spokesman was then fired and 39 other workers suspended. Some of them visited the offices of the AFL Textile Workers in Knoxville and on their return began organizing. On May 5, all those who had been laid off were discharged.

On Dec. 27, 1951, an NLRB trial examiner found the firm guilty of unfair labor practices, declaring that although at the time the 40 walked out for a short time to cool off they were not members of any union, they were acting in a group and thus their concerted activity was protected by the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. (One of the rare instances in which the T-H law worked to benefit workers.) He ordered the firm to rehire the 40, make up the pay they lost, and stop interfering with the union. The Board, on Oct. 25, 1952, agreed.

## WEEKLY PAY HITS PEAK BUT REMAINS WAY SHY OF NEEDS

Washington (LPA).—The average weekly earnings of factory workers rose in September to an all-time high of \$69.58, the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Oct. 23.

That leaves the average worker now only \$11.43 short of the estimated cost of keeping a family of four on a modest budget for a week, as figured from BLS sources.

Average workweek lengthened by a half-hour from mid-August to mid-September, where it stood at 41.1 hours, but the total average earnings rose by \$1.78 from \$67.80. The new per-hour average is \$1.67, figuring the overtime hours at premium rates, an increase of 8c over a year ago.

BLS attributed the longer workweek to expanded production, the higher rates to wage settlements such as in the steel industry and to escalator adjustments, besides more overtime hours at premium rates.

Last May the BLS listed annual living costs for a family of four on a modest budget in 34 cities. It ranged from \$3,812 to \$4,454, but averaged \$4,167, or \$80.13 a week. By August the BLS price

index had risen 1.1 per cent, hik-

ing the average weekly modest-scale living cost to \$81.01.

## FTC Stops Claims T-X Is Sure Cure For Athletes Foot

Akron, O. (LPA).—T-X Pharmacal Co. here has promised the Federal Trade Commission to stop advertising that is product, T-X, is better than any other remedy for athletes foot or that it will work where all other remedies have failed. Also out are claims that T-X penetrates the tissues and kills the core of infection and is effective for all fungus infections.

Read your union paper.

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## NLRB Ruling Limits Bargaining Unit To Bosses' Interest

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (LPA)—Advice to bosses: Want to split your employees? Here's how:

Suppose you're a nuts-and-bolts manufacturer. Join a nut association and bargain association-wide. Your bolt workers will then be...

...excluded from the unit, and will have to shift for themselves.

The National Labor Relations Board so ruled Oct. 22 in the case of the Brewery & Soft Drink Workers and 10 firms in the Niagara Beer Distributors Assn., three of which deal also in soft drinks.

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when you are in.

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After bargaining since 1935 for beer workers only, the union recently sought a certification election, including in the unit the soft-drink workers—since their jobs were the same as the beer workers' and their interests identical.

The bosses objected to the inclusion. They had a community of interest of their own—beer.

The NLRB ruled for the bosses, directed the election for beer workers only. To win contract protection, the soft-drink employees can try to get it for themselves from the individual firms.

The Board admitted a departure from past practice. It "has heretofore held," it said, "that the pattern of organization for an unrepresented category of employees should normally follow the multi-employer pattern of bargaining established generally for the employees of the particular employer involved. However, this general rule cannot be rigidly applied, nor is it applicable in the instant case."

Drivers receive 75 points for every 1000 miles in delivering cars and trucks; 50 points for every 1500 miles in which the load is delivered undamaged. Merit points also are given for submission of safety suggestions. Demerits for being involved in an accident may run as high as 3500 points and exceeding legal speed limits costs 500 points.

The board decided that the fringe benefit would not be destabilizing, with Truckaway estimating cost of making the awards would be only slightly more than a half of 1 per cent of its payroll. Value of the articles is related to the number of points needed to obtain them.

## NLRB Head Objects To Giving Unions 'The Last Word'

Los Angeles (LPA).—The employees of the nine Foreman & Clark stores in this area will have another chance to decide whether they want to be represented by the Clothing Workers. The National Labor Relations Board so ruled Oct. 25, with Chairman Paul Herzog dissenting. He argued unions "should not have the last word."

The union lost an election April 4, by 17 to 18, after the boss on April 2 and 3 visited each store, talked to the employees during working hours. The union challenged the election, charging the boss had not given the union the opportunity or equal facilities to reply.

The boss said the union never asked for the chance. The union argued that by timing his speeches for April 2 and 3, the boss had made it impossible for the union to reply. The NLRB regional director agreed, set the election aside, recommended a new one. The NLRB agreed, but Chairman Herzog argued that it was smart of the boss

"whenever he seizes the strategic advantage of speaking on his premises just before a Board election." Herzog admitted that such tactics deny the union a chance to reply under comparable circumstances but argued it was not up to the Board to assure that "labor organizations, like others sometimes thought weaker, must always have the last word."

**69c of Consumer Dollar Goes for Distribution Cost**

Boston (LPA)—Of every dollar the consumer spends, 31c is manufacturing cost and 69c is distribution cost, an official of Sears, Roebuck & Co. told the Boston Conference on Distribution.

T. V. Houser declared that production is efficient but "improvements in the field of distribution are just as important to the public in stretching the consumer's purchasing power."

Houser assailed the McGuire "Fair Trade Act" as one of the blocks to lower distribution cost.

Charles F. Phillips of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., declared "fair trade" laws are backed by groups which "believe in competition for others but not for themselves." He called such laws "inconsistent with the type of free market economic system which some still believe is the only kind of system under which America can be both strong and free."

There are three types of fish screens installed in the pilot structure, which is 156 feet long. These include a perforated steel plate, a stationary wire mesh screen, and two types of travelling screen that revolve around a semi-elliptical

## Sportsmen's News

### Study Fish Life In Delta Region

Tracy.—Can a striped bass outdistance a lowly carp? Is a catfish quicker on the turn than a perch?

These questions and a lot of other tricky ones are causing the Bureau of Reclamation and the Fish & Wildlife Service sleepless nights in the delta area near here. For months the two government agencies have been engaged in tracking down fish to see how they act or react to new flow patterns in the delta area.

"When the giant Tracy pumps were installed just off Old River in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta, no one knew what their effect on delta fish life would be," pointed out Richard L. Boke, regional reclamation director. "We still don't know for sure, but we are learning fast."

To preclude expensive mistakes, an experimental temporary fish screen was installed across the pumping plant intake channel. For the past year crews of the Fish & Wildlife Service have been conducting studies to determine the best type of permanent screen to prevent loss of fish through the pumps.

#### FISH TRAPPED, MOVED

Boke said that the pilot screen traps any fish pulled in by the strong currents set up by the pumps. These fish are then taken downriver by barge or truck to Dutch Slough, near Antioch, away from the pull of the pumps.

"The question of how fast a fingerling fish can swim is an important one," the regional director declared. "When two pumps are operating, the current is negligible. But with three or more in operation the stream flow is too much for the little fry, especially during incoming tides."

Daniel W. Bates, a veteran fish biologist, is directing the fish screen studies for the Fish & Wildlife Service and in a few months will make his recommendations as to the type of screen to be installed permanently.

Results of the studies are evaluated regularly by an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the California Dept. of Fish and Game, the state engineer's office, the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

#### FISH GO THROUGH PUMPS

"We are learning a great deal about fish in the delta, and the effect of the Tracy pumps on them," Bates said. "We know that with only two pumps operating, very few fish reach the screen, so apparently that much current does not disturb their normal migrations."

"We will have to qualify virtually all of the observations made here so far, as there isn't enough data to make generalities. Fish have a habit of doing the unexpected."

He declared that, contrary to popular belief, most small fish can survive a trip through the 22,500-horsepower pumps and the 200-foot ride uphill in the discharge conduit, under tremendous pressure.

A recent test showed that only 2.3 per cent of small catfish released in front of the pumps were found dead at the end of the discharge lines, in the Delta-Mendota Canal.

#### 10 MILLION FISH

Bates emphasized that most fish which are pulled to the intake canal are small, averaging only two inches in length. There have been a dozen different species, with striped bass, catfish, carp and perch predominating. The screen hasn't yet been in operation during the downstream migration of young salmon from the upper reaches of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.

There are three types of fish screens installed in the pilot structure, which is 156 feet long. These include a perforated steel plate, a stationary wire mesh screen, and two types of travelling screen that revolve around a semi-elliptical

framework. The travelling screens have proven most satisfactory.

Studies made thus far show that more than 7,000 fish are caught in the screens each night during the peak of pumping. (Heaviest pumping at Tracy usually takes place during the late night and early morning hours.) The entire fish population of the delta area is estimated to be at least 10 million.

## SPORTSMAN'S CALENDAR

The Department of Fish and Game reminds California sportsmen of the following general regulations which apply to current hunting and fishing:

**Ducks, Geese, Waterfowl**—Ends Jan. 1. Daily bag and possession limits: 6 ducks and 2 widgeons or 2 pintails or 1 of each; 6 geese but not more than 2 birds of the dark species; 3 black sea brant; 15 coots; 25 mergansers. Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset.

**Quail**—Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 in Humboldt, Del Norte, Sonoma, Mendocino and Marin counties. Opens Nov. 22 elsewhere. Bag and possession limit: 8 birds.

**Bears**—Ends Dec. 31. Bag limit: 2 bears per season.

**Brush and Cottontail Rabbits**—Ends Dec. 31 in Districts 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4¾, 22 and Marine, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte counties; Nov. 22 to Dec. 15 in District 1½; Nov. 22 to Dec. 31 elsewhere. Bag limit: 4 per day.

**Jack Rabbits**—Ends Dec. 31 in Southern California Districts 4, 4½, 4¾, 19, 20 and 22. No closed season elsewhere. No bag limit.

**Trout**—No closed season in Colorado River area. Ends Oct. 31 elsewhere. Bag and possession limits: 15 trout, salmon or whitefish, or combination; 10 in Colorado River area.

**Black Bass, Sunfish, Crappie**—Bag limits: 5 black bass, 25 sunfish, crappie, Sacramento perch combined. Local exceptions.

**Catfish**—No closed season. Bag limit: 15 fish. Night fishing permitted in Siskiyou, Shasta, Lake, Modoc, Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter and Yolo counties, and in Pit River, Lassen County.

**Striped Bass**—No closed season. Bag limit: 5 fish or 25 pounds and one fish, or 2 fish regardless of weight. Minimum size limit: 12 inches.

**Shad**—No closed season. Bag and possession limit: 5 fish. Angling hours: one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset, or by hand dipnet at any time.

**Ocean Fish**—No closed season for tuna, yellowtail, marlin, broadbill swordfish, black sea bass, barracuda, white sea bass, bonito, rock bass, sand bass, kelp bass, halibut, corbina, croaker, lingcod; and cabezone. Bag limits: 15 in aggregate, but not more than 10 of any one of other species listed above, nor more than 2 marlin, swordfish or black sea bass.

## N.Y. Firm Fined \$20,038 For False Advertising

New York (LPA)—A penalty of \$20,038.20 has been levied against Maude S. Jaret, operator of Domestic Short-Wave Diathermy Co., for violating a June 1943 Federal Trade Commission order prohibiting false advertising about the curative values of a device called "Domestic Short Wave Diathermy."

FTC charged the device was falsely advertised as a safe, scientific, harmless and effective means of treating rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, sinus trouble, neuritis, laryngitis and numerous other ailments.

The advertising also gave the false impression, said FTC, that use of the device would not have bad effects on the user and that the device could be used by the layman for the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments.

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## FTC Figures Reveal Prosperity Under 'Ruinous' Fair Deal

Washington (LPA)—Though the New Deal and the Fair Deal have "stifled incentive" and "ruined" business (according to the National Assn. of Manufacturers and other Big Business propaganda outfit), manufacturing industry raked it in at a much faster rate in 1951 than in pre-war 1940. And the bigger the firm, the greater was the rate of profit.

This was revealed by the Federal Trade Commission in a study made public Oct. 21. The study covered 512 companies grouped in 25 major manufacturing industries.

The paper and allied products industry made 9.6 per cent after taxes in 1940, but in 1951 the rate of profit was 15.1 per cent. Profits for petroleum production and refining jumped from 6.7 per cent to 15.7 per cent; for tires and inner tubes, from 9 per cent to 16.3 per cent; for matches, from 5.3 per cent to 11.7 per cent. Other industries also gained, but not as sharply.

The figures also reveal why such a terrific howl went up when taxes were increased sharply between 1950 and 1951. The answer is that some profits (after taxes) were fantastic in 1950. The net profit (after all taxes) in the auto industry in 1950 was 31.7 per cent; in motor vehicle equipment, 20.7 per cent; in electrical machinery, equipment and supplies, 21.2 per cent; in industrial chemicals, 23.2 per cent.

Here are figures in percentage on rate of return, after taxes, on stockholders' investment:

|                   | 1940 | 1947 | 1951 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Dairy products    | 9.5  | 13.5 | 10.3 |
| Bakery products   | 8.1  | 18.3 | 11.5 |
| Tobacco products  | 13.8 | 11.6 | 9.5  |
| Floor coverings   | 8.1  | 15.7 | 3.9  |
| Paper             | 9.6  | 21.1 | 15.1 |
| Indus. chemicals  | 13.9 | 17.5 | 17.3 |
| Soap products     | 17.5 | 22.9 | 10.7 |
| Petroleum         | 6.7  | 14.5 | 15.7 |
| Tires and tubes   | 9.0  | 15.3 | 16.3 |
| Glass, glassware  | 11.7 | 15.3 | 14.4 |
| Abrasives         | 13.9 | 15.8 | 16.4 |
| Steel             | 8.1  | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| Smelting, etc.    | 10.6 | 14.2 | 13.0 |
| Tin cans, tinware | 9.4  | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Engines, turbines | 13.3 | 6.4  | 14.0 |
| Office machines   | 13.2 | 24.9 | 16.6 |
| Elec. machinery   | 14.3 | 19.8 | 15.2 |
| Motor vehicles    | 17.3 | 19.7 | 18.7 |
| Motor equipment   | 16.1 | 19.5 | 14.8 |
| Matches           | 5.3  | 11.6 | 11.7 |

In 1951 the larger concerns showed higher rates of return than the smaller corporations in 18 industries. In only five did the smaller firms show a larger rate of return.

As to the level of profitability as between pre-war and post-war periods, the relationship between the larger and smaller firms remained the same.

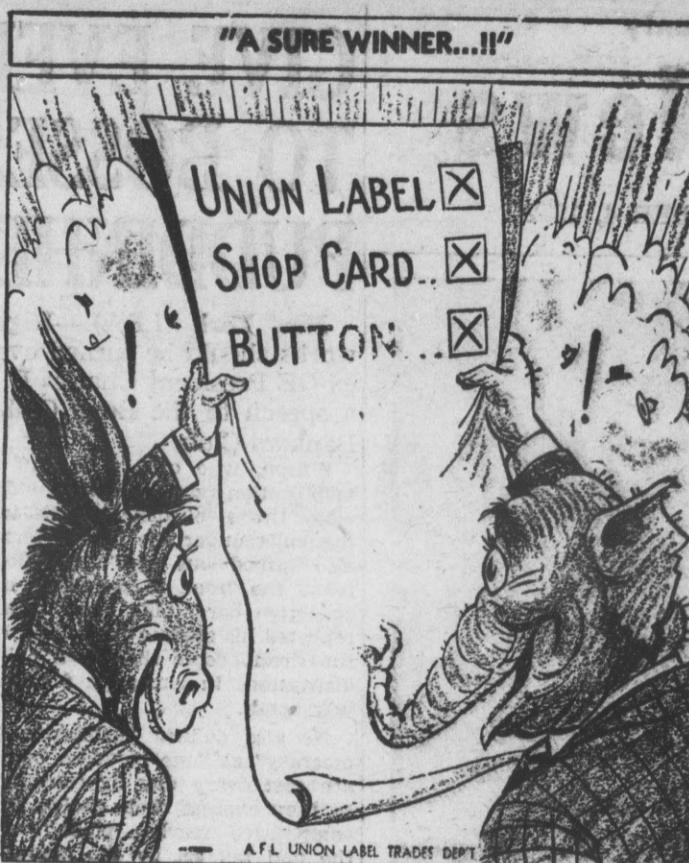
## ICFTU Urges Europe To Map Production For End of Arms Boom

Lugano, Switzerland (LPA)—Foreseeing the possibility of an economic recession during the next year or so, Walter Schevenels, of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, called on European governments to prepare plans for reconversion when the armament boom ends.

Schevenels, secretary of the ICFTU European Regional Organization holding its second conference here, warned Oct. 23 that in the countries of the Organization of European Economic Co-operation "instead of a planned five per cent yearly production increase, we are passing through a period of stagnation."

"More than ever," he declared, "a policy of full employment must be considered as the most urgent duty of governments. Proper direction should be given investments so that productivity and production can be steadily increased and the standard of living of the masses raised."

Miami, Fla. (LPA)—The Florida Federation of Labor has written to all AFL unions in the U. S. and Canada urging them to use more Florida processed fruits, juices and concentrates.



## Bread and Butter Facts Here's What Congress Did To Long-Suffering Public

By LANE KIRKLAND

As everyone who watched the legislative progress of the Defense Production Act knows, the special interest boys in Congress did a real job on the long-suffering consumer. Price and rent controls were gutted by a variety of amendments and special exemptions for privileged groups.

Just what is the actual extent of the damage, in terms of family expenditures? This has been measured in a study recently made public by the Office of Price Stabilization. Here are the facts:

### CONTROLS GO FREE

About 57 per cent of the goods and services which go to make up the budget of the average family of 4 (on which the Consumers' Price Index is based) are now entirely or largely free of any effective controls over their price. The following breakdown shows how this came about:

1. Items making up about 24 per cent of the family budget were specifically exempted from controls by Congress. These include all fruits and vegetables, movies, utilities, and medical care.

2. In addition, rents—comprising another 11 per cent of the living expenses of the average family—are now free of control in about 60 per cent of all urban rental units in the country. Congressional action crippling the rent control provisions of the law is responsible for the lifting of controls in over 900 communities throughout the nation since the adoption of the new Defense Production Act. This includes such major cities as Detroit, Atlanta, Seattle, Portland, New Orleans, and many others.

3. Controls over 2 groups of items included in the Consumers' Price Index have been lifted voluntarily by the OPS. One group, amounting to about 3 per cent of the cost of living, has been decontrolled because of administrative or enforcement problems or for other reasons. This includes fresh and frozen fish, sugar, ice, auto license fees, eyeglasses, and hospital charges for room and board. The other group consists of items on which OPS has suspended controls because current prices are below ceilings, which had been set at artificially high levels. They represent more than 4 per cent of the average family's living costs. Included are certain home furnishings, most footwear, television and table model radio sets, cigars, and hosiery.

### PARTIAL CONTROL

4. The OPS exercises only partial control over another group of items making up almost 15 per cent of the family budget. This includes cereals, bakery products, and dairy and poultry products. Control over these items is only partial because, under the Defense

### Firm Talks Itself Into Second NLRB Run-Off Election

New Orleans (LPA)—The management of the Wilson & Co. packing plant branch here, in its eagerness to keep a union out, overplayed its hand and is now stuck with a second run-off NLRB election.

In the original election, April 4, the vote was 22 for the CIO Packinghouse Workers, 2 for the AFL Butcher workmen, 20 for no union, 1 challenged. With the results inconclusive, a run-off election was held May 2, with 18 for the CIO union, 23 against, 1 challenged. The union appealed and now the NLRB has ordered a second run-off.

The day before the original election, the branch manager made an anti-union speech. Before the first run-off, the union asked for a chance to address the employees. The firm did not even reply to the request, but the branch manager again made an anti-union speech the afternoon before the election. The NLRB ruled the firm used company time and property for electioneering while denying the union the same time for a like use, thereby voiding the run-off.

Overtime is that little white cross on the edge of town.

## T-H INTENT SPLITS NLRB; UNION-SHOP GAINS CURTAILED

Washington (LPA)—A union-shop agreement is voided the moment a majority of workers vote so, in spite of the contract, the National Labor Relations Board ruled Oct. 18, splitting wide open in an effort to figure out the intent of the Taft-Hartley Law.

In a case involving the A&P Tea Co. (bakery division) and Local 484, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers, in New York, three board members held that a vote to withdraw a union's right to negotiate a union-shop clause means that the clause is voided then and not at the end of the contract. Two others dissented strongly, holding that it would be fairer even to void the whole contract than to rip out a clause bought at the cost of other benefits.

The law itself is silent on the point. As passed originally, it required a majority vote of all eligible workers even to talk about the union shop and provided for a de-authorization election to bar future union-shop negotiations. But in 1951 it was amended to abolish the first election, retain the second.

The Board majority—Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston and Ivar H. Peterson—looked for "the intent of Congress" and came up with Senate and House committee statements, made at the time of the amendment, that "the bill continues to safeguard employees against subjection to union-shop agreements which a majority disapproves."

In their ruling, they said "We . . . recognize the possible destabilizing effect of voiding the union-security portion of a contract in midterm, but the Board's function here is to construe the policy of Congress as made, not to remake it."

Dissenting Members Abe Murdoch and Paul L. Styles accused their colleagues of trying to "re-make it."

### HURT BARGAINING

"It is obvious," they said, "that the majority decision will critically injure the stability of bargaining relationships in this country. Union-security provisions, like any other thing of value, are not adopted in collective bargaining negotiations without sacrifice of other gains by the union. Yet the majority would allow union-security clauses to be nullified at any time while leaving the remainder of the contract intact. That such a decision plays havoc with the often delicate balancing of interests encompassed in such agreements is beyond question. It is not a course of action in harmony with the expressed desire of Congress, stated elsewhere in the Act, that contracts fairly negotiated in the give and take of collective bargaining be protected from modifications and revisions not mutually acceptable to the contracting parties. It is in direct opposition to the same fundamental concept of stability established by the Board's 'contract bar' rule wherein we have determined that a bargaining agent with a valid contract should not be

displaced at each transient fluctuation of the majority of the employees during the contract term. It does violence to these principles, and it opens the lid of a veritable Pandora's box of evils."

Later they said "If a majority is to be given this hitherto unknown power to rescind parts of an agreement in midterm, then the entire contract, for equity to be done, should be set aside and the parties returned to the status quo existing prior to the agreement. Harsh as such a ruling would be, it would not, at least, leave a lopsided, unbalanced and partially revoked document to remain as a barrier to a fair expression of agreement."

Even the employer agreed with the union in arguing that the existing contract, with two years to run, was a barrier to the voiding of the clause, should the workers vote to deauthorize bargaining power on union security. A 30 per cent minority had petitioned for the election, and the NLRB majority granted the petition.

## Profits Up 28% For General Foods; DuPont Net Rises

New York (LPA)—General Foods Corp. made 28 per cent more net profit in the six months ending with September than in the like period of 1951. Net income for duPont in the third quarter of 1952 was almost double that for the same period in 1951.

General Foods had net profits (after all taxes) of \$11,032,097, as compared with \$8,613,071 a year ago. Sales leaped from \$283,640,951 to \$324,243,438, an all-time record.

Net income for duPont was \$1.14 a share compared with 84c in the like quarter of last year. That was better than the first quarter and the second quarter.

### GRATEFUL

Zeeland, Mich., founded by Dutch reformed settlers, recently suspended activities to thank God for present prosperity.

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CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

# Docs, Lawyers Closed Shop

(AFL Release)

Louisville.—Doctors have jurisdictional disputes, and lawyers have closed shops and checkoffs, according to the Louisville Times.

An editorial in the paper quoted the Kentucky Medical Assn. saying that: "In some cases hospitals are indulging in the practice of medicine. That is, doctors employed by the hospitals are performing services more properly handled by the patient's doctor."

The Times commented that this jurisdictional dispute was not "essentially different from what happens" in the world of labor.

The paper also noted that the treasurer of the Kentucky Bar Assn. was mailing out notices of dues delinquency to 600 of the state's 3,700 practicing attorneys. The notices warned that unless payment was made by Nov. 1, the names of the delinquents would be certified to the Court of Appeals.

"Then," said the news report, they are ordered to show cause why their rights to practice should not be suspended for failure to maintain active membership."

"In other words," said the Louisville Times, "here is a closed shop with checkoff. Perhaps the term checkoff is not technically accurate in this connection. Checkoff ordinarily means that a worker's union dues are paid to the union by his employer and deducted from his wages. The lawyer is his own employer and must pay his own dues. However, it seems perfectly plain that if you want to practice law, you must belong to the Bar Association and that if you don't pay your dues, you are checked off."

## Lompoc Workers Win 7-Month Strike

(State Fed. Release)

The long seven-month strike of the AFL Chemical Workers against the Johns-Manville plant in Lompoc ended in victory this week when more than 600 workers returned to their jobs in the Santa Barbara County town.

Major gains included a 20 cents per hour pay boost, increased shift differentials, a new industrial safety program, an improved hospitalization plan, and a liberalized vacation system.

The wage and shift gains are retroactive to March 4, 1952.

The Lompoc plant has been the subject of bitter health disputes because of the prevalence of toxic materials connected with the processing of diatomaceous earth. Health hazards at the plant have been condemned by the State Bureau of Adult Health and other investigating agencies.

The new industrial safety program will provide for regular six-month x-rays of all employees. The preventive disease program will be under the direction of a joint union-management committee.

The company is also committed to the installation of new dust elimination equipment intended to reduce the toxic dangers formerly faced by plant workers.

Settlement of the dispute was announced by John Rodrigues, financial secretary of Local 146, International Chemical Workers Union, and Gus Ferrario and M. J. McClure of the International Union.

The history of the long dispute was reviewed by Rodrigues before the 1952 convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in Santa Barbara. At that time Rodrigues told of the company's continual resistance to improve health standards at the Lompoc plant.

## Mass X-Rays for ILGWU

Newark, N. J. (LPA)—The health center here is now equipped to give mass chest x-ray service to New Jersey members of the Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers. The new equipment can take 100 x-rays an hour.

Monterey County

# Labor News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1952



MILLIONTH BENEFIT BABIES—The Beckley, W. Va., hospital delivery of Darrell Gay and Harold Ray, twin sons of UMW member Charlie Woodrow Giles and his wife, Ethel Marie, was paid for with the one millionth medical check from the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund since July 1, 1950.—(LPA)

## T-H CLIPS UNIONS FOR \$55,231,000 IN FINES AND SUITS

New York (LPA).—A partial list of major fines, court settlements and pending lawsuits against American workers under the union-busting Taft-Hartley law totals \$55,231,000, The Nation for Oct. 18 points out.

The magazine lists \$18,535,000 in penalties already paid and \$36,696,000 in pending suits, in its article "What You Lose if Eisenhower Wins."

"Under the law," it says, "fines and damage suits have cost the United Mine Workers \$5,470,000, the AFL Building Trades Dept. \$2,000,000, the AFL Intl. Typographical Union \$11,000,000. Thirty damage suits totaling \$30,000,000 have been brought against the CIO Oil Workers, and 25 injunctions and 2,000 contempt charges have been piled on members of the union."

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers face a \$2,756,000 damage suit brought by Armour & Co. The Intl. Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union was fined \$750,000 for picketing the Juneau Spruce Co. of Alaska in a dispute with the Intl. Woodworkers in 1950. The National Assn. of Marine Cooks and Stewards has paid \$65,000 worth of penalties in employers' suits since the Taft-Hartley Law was passed. The CIO United Auto Workers in Indiana is being sued for \$190,000 in damages, the New York Teamsters for \$3,000,000."

The list, given for purposes of illustration, is far from complete.

"The obvious intent of these actions is to deplete union treasuries, weaken organization, and reduce benefits to union members," The Nation says. It notes also that the National Assn. of Manufacturers spent \$3,600,000 trying to sell T-H to the American people.

"Taft-Hartley is an attempt to hobble free labor unions," it says. "It gives the employer the power to prevent mass picketing, the power to enforce the open shop, the power to destroy union treasuries by damage claims. It imposes on union leaders the infamous loyalty oath, which no enemy of America would refuse to take and no loyal American needs to take. It has prevented hundreds of thousands of workers from improving their lot through unionization."

"In the five years before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, the labor force was increased by 900,000 persons and union membership by 5,000,000. Since 1947 the labor force has increased by 4,500,000 persons, but unions have gained only 800,000 new members."

Attend union meetings.

# GIVE EVERYTHING TO BOSSSES, SAYS PUDDINHEAD WILSON

New York (LPA).—Highways, bridges and other public works should be turned over to private enterprise, asserted ex-GE President Charles E. (Puddinhead) Wilson Oct. 16 in a speech to the Bond Club of New York, delivered in the Bankers Club.

Wilson, who quit in a huff as mobilization czar when he couldn't whip the steelworkers back into the mills under the bosses' terms, also lashed out at "labor dictators," the "road to socialism" and collective bargaining benefits, and repeated his scheme for selling the American people their own public institutions in exchange for their war bonds.

He also defined "industrial democracy" as "one in which ballots are cast every day by consumers as they express their choices in a competitive market place," with the poll tax set by the manufacturer and seller.

"Private ownership is the best guarantee of efficiency," he said, proposing that, after everything the people own is turned over to private interests, the people then be permitted to buy back small shares in that ownership, with the control held tightly in the hands of management, and with the value of the individual's vote depending on the amount of dough he has to invest in a project. "We should look afield," he said, "for new enterprises to sell to all Americans."

He accused the "powerful dictatorship" of elected union officials of "fostering division and conflict in the nation's family of workers, managers, and investors," and he charged that wage and fringe benefits negotiated, "no matter how desirable, are being enforced without regard for the ability of management to pay the bill." (The New York Times put the Wilson story directly below that of General Electric's record-breaking nine-month net profit of \$94,750,000, up 10 per cent from the previous year on a 7 per cent increase in sales.)

Such benefits, Wilson said, can be financed "either out of higher prices to the consumer or by shrinking the return to the investor to unfair levels." (GE's per share net rose from \$2.98 to \$3.28 in the nine months.) "Elther," he continued, "would . . . lead to a drying up of investment risk capital and increased demands for government [public] regulation. The self-styled 'liberals' promoting such a program are really collectivists who hold that the state is the master, not the servant." Meaning, translated, that the citizens are the master not the servant.

## Add 'Business Being Ruined' Department

New York (LPA).—The Journal of Commerce had these two headlines in its issue of Oct. 23: "Earnings, Sales Show Gains in Third Quarter" and "Flurry of Extra Dividends Declared."

The story on earnings said, "Early earnings reports covering the third quarter of 1952 indicate that both sales and profits were significantly higher than in either the preceding quarter or the corresponding period last year."

The story on extra dividends listed the following: United Air Lines, G. R. Kinney Co., Texas Pacific Coal & Oil, Liggett & Meyers Tobacco, Robbins & Myers, Upson Co., Plymouth Oil, Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Savage Arms, Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., and Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.

Make your union alive, democratic, interesting, the year 'round.

## S.J. BUTCHERS WIN \$4 BOOST

Joint negotiations between Butchers Union 506 and the Central Coast Counties Retail Food Dealers Assn., Inc.; Safeway Stores, Inc.; Lucky Stores, Inc.; Purity Stores, Ltd., and various independent market operators, resulted in an over all wage increase of \$4 a week for retail butchers.

Earl A. Moorhead, executive secretary of Local 506, said the new basic wage for butchers is \$92.40 for a 40-hour week, effective Nov. 3 (Monday). Covered by the new contract are butchers in all of Santa Clara, San Benito, and Monterey counties, and in the Watsonville - Freedom portion of Santa Cruz County.

The new agreement runs until Oct. 30, 1955, with a yearly re-opening clause in October for negotiations of changes in wages and hours, Moorhead added.

## Labor Leaders Urge Education In Cancer Field

Monterey area labor union officials reported last week that an intensive program of cancer education is being planned for members of local unions, in cooperation with the Monterey County branch of the American Cancer Society.

The goal is to reach every union member with a cancer education message. Cancer programs will be held at union meetings, films will be shown and speakers and pamphlets provided.

Seven danger signals that might mean cancer will be stressed. Women unionists will be urged to see the film entitled "Breast Self-Examination," which shows how to tell a breast cancer.

Mrs. F. Hawes, secretary of the county cancer group, said three motion picture films are available now for showing to unions. She can be reached by calling Monterey 5-6547 and reservations for the film showing can be made now.

## Carl Jones Back From Long Trip

Carl Jones, president of Salinas Laborers Union 272, has returned from a month-long automobile trip to New York City with his wife, son and granddaughter.

The group took in New York City, Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and way points. Throughout the trip he kept the union informed on his whereabouts by sending postcards to officers.

## Salinas Electrician Back From Service

Wayne Weldy, apprentice member of Salinas Electrical Workers Union 243, has returned from two years in the U. S. Army, according to Dial H. Miles, business manager of the union. Bro. Weldy was well known among younger members of the union when called by the Army. He will be assigned to a work project shortly.

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BASEBALL TRADING-CARDS  
MOTHER'S COOKIES